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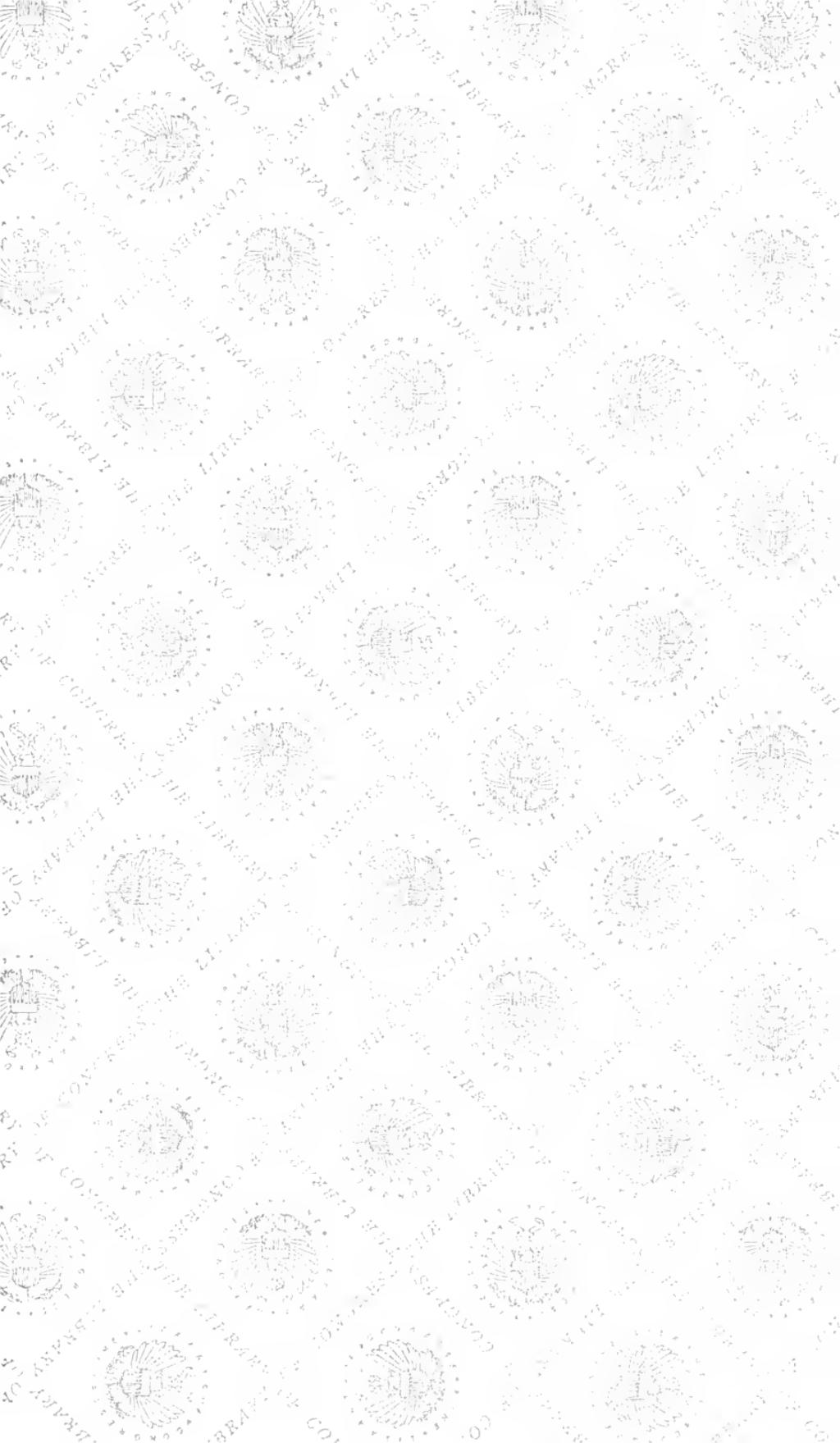
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ANOTHER PAMPHLET

FOR

**THE FRIENDS**

OF

**Senator Pomeroy.**

COMPILED FROM

EDITORIALS AND CORRESPONDENCE

OF THE INDEPENDENT

**REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER PRESS**

Of Kansas and other States.

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PUBLISHED AT

THE NEMAHIA COURIER OFFICE.  
SENACIA, KANSAS.

1867.

P. A.

## INTRODUCTION.

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IT is well known that a very wide dissatisfaction exists among the people of Kansas, in regard to the course of Senator Pomeroy.

Full two-thirds of the Radical press and people are opposed to his re-election; though the contrary is insisted upon by the Pomeroy organs and Copperhead press of Lawrence.

To show how universally the dissatisfaction exists, this pamphlet has been compiled from the columns of staunch Republican newspapers, and the Official Records of Congress.

FROM  
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

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2,500 MORE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

A letter dated December 7, from the owner of one of the largest woollen mills at Cohoes, in Albany county, has been shown to us, in which the writer says:

"The knitting mills here are all practically stopped; that is, some are entirely stopped, and the others are what we term 'running out.' So, in a week or two at the furthest, *from 2,000 to 2,500 hands will be out of employment*, and \$1,500,000 of capital will be lying idle, and the Government revenue tax from the Cohoes mills will be cut off, and great suffering and loss will ensue. *We should have instant relief.* As far as the woollen manufacture is concerned, justice to us and duty so the country requires the Senate to pass the tariff voted by the House last summer. In other localities in this State beside Cohoes the woollen mills are stopping, and the general feeling is that, with our present taxes and insufficient tariff, it is useless for us to attempt to compete with foreign manufacturers."

Congress was created to provide for the general welfare, and yet the representatives of from 2,000 to 2,500 working people in a single village in New York fall on their knees to Congress and pray for legislation to enable them to keep at work and to live!

Woolen mills are failing almost daily all over the country. *It is admitted by those connected with the trade that there has not been such a prostration of business since the terrible year of 1857.* And the reason is manifest, and was made manifest by predictions at Washington last July, over, and over, and over. *The importations of wool and woolens for 1866 have amounted to \$67,087,957.* For twenty years preceding the year 1862 the importations of woolens averaged only \$19,000,000 a year.

Gentlemen of the Finance Committee of the Senate, this is no fancy picture. It represents the condition of the woollen interest throughout the country. It is perishing of

foreign importations. In the names of the hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children whose bread for the coming winter depends upon the profitable running of our cloth mills—in the behalf of the enterprising capitalists who have embarked their fortunes in woolen machinery—in the names of our wool-growers, and for the sake of our revenues, we demand of you to speedily apply a remedy to the evils which threaten a national disaster. You have that remedy at your hand. Report the House tariff bill which the Senate unwisely hung up in your committee room last July, and urge its immediate passage. The rates of duty on wool and woolen goods, with the classification of both, contained in that bill, will save the country from the misfortunes of a stoppage of its woolen manufacture, and save the political party responsible for your legislation from the dread accountability, to a considerable portion of the people, for taking from them their daily labor and their daily bread. We entreat you to pass that bill.

*The people in the different States who are threatened with loss of work this winter, by the closing of the woolen mills, may have a desire to represent their sufferings and their rights to the Senators who defeated the tariff last July. We append a list of the yeas and nays on the vote to postpone the bill.*

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In the list which followed the above editorial, SENATOR S. C. POMEROY, from Kansas, is found voting against the *home* wool interest. He is found voting with the copperheads, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Saulsbury, Davis, Johnson, and a few Republicans *opposed* to protecting the *wool growers* as well as manufacturers. S. C. Pomeroy is found voting against Anthony, Chandler, (Mich.,) Clark, Conness, (Cal.,) Cragin, Fessenden, Howard, (Mich.,) Howe, (Wis.,) Poland, (Vt.,) Ramsey, (Minn.,) Sherman, Ben. Wade, and all other Republicans friendly to both the wool growing and the manufacturing interest.

## WANTS AUGUMENT.

The effervescent editor of the *Champion* is anxious to see a reasonable charge advanced against Senator Pomeroy. Either the little Atchison "hangman" has not read the many truthful charges that have been made against Pomeroy, is wilfully blind to truth and reason, or too stupid to understand their meaning. We cannot believe the latter. At any rate, he denies that there has been a single fault detected in his idol, Pomeroy; and in commenting upon the position of the Republican newspapers of Kansas, says that "Not a single one of them has yet advanced a reasonable charge against Senator Pomeroy. Not one of them has been able to point out a blot or a fault in his political record during his term as Senator. Not one of them has been able to question his fidelity to principle or assail his devotion to the cherished faith of the Republican party. But for want of augument to sustain their sinking cause, they substitute such methods of attack as the above! The only effect of such a system of warfare will be to disgust the people, and aid those against whom its fury is directed. It furnishes its own antidote, and therefore needs no reply."

We did not believe that the editor of the *Champion*, or any other Kansas editor, had the face to make so unfounded an assertion. The number of Republican papers in Kansas that do not support Pomeroy is rather large, and their opposition since the opening of this campaign has been founded on good invincible facts.

For our part, we have several times referred to the recorded fact that Pomeroy while in the United States Senate, for the purpose of furthering his own selfish interests, stated that Atchison was directly opposite St. Joseph. It was by this means that he obtained the one hundred miles of land grant and the bonus of \$16,000 to 80 miles of railroad!

We have referred oft and again to Pomeroy's efforts at Washington to defeat the land grant bill to the Northern Kansas railroad. And why? Because that road would not be a pecuniary benefit to Mr. Pomeroy!

We have repeatedly shown up the execrable falsehoods of that miserably bad man in his many promises to people of various localities that they should be the recipients of his Almighty railroad! And why has he made these promises? To secure the suffrage of the representatives of these various localities for his election for Senator only.

The fact that he sought to defeat the noble and martyred Lincoln, by undermining him with secret circulars from Washington, has been so often repeated through the newspaper columns that by this time it ought to ring in Pomeroy's ears as a political death knell of retribution.

It is well understood, and has been oft spoken of and never denied, that if Pomeroy is defeated for a re-election to the United States Senate, he will *soon* after become a resident of Massachusetts. And we have had enough of *hiring* men to stop in Kansas, as in the case of Congressmen Wilder, Conway, and others!

The under-estimate placed upon our State in other States, by Mr. Pomeroy for speculation and political capital's sake, during the year of partial drought, has not been forgotten, and its dire effects are yet felt.

*If pinning a man down with the truth of his utter disregard of honesty and the great and high principles of public duty; if showing up the treachery and deceit of a public functionary; if a narration of a man's political trickery, is not argument, then language is a hoax, and official capacities under our free government a decided nuisance.*

But the *Champion* man cannot stand the ordeal of having his pet, Pomeroy, shown up according to his true merits. He quotes a small attempt of ours to be a wee bit pungent, but takes good care not to copy any of the direct facts that we have repeatedly administered to the people as regards the character of this man Pomeroy; and with a tenacity that is only equalled by his adherence to a little "postorfis" at Atchison, he snaps at the little anti-Pomeroy crumbs that fall from the editorial table, in which no real harm is meant, but carefully avoids tackling any of the more solid and convincing truths that are promulgated.—*Marysville Enterprise.*

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#### MR. POMEROY'S CHAMPIONS.

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For the information of the Nemaha *Courier* we would state that no such person as Lewis M. Coxsetta, a rebel privateer-smith, ever lived in Atchison. We will further state that

Senator Pomeroy never either recommended or advised the pardon of Lewis M. Coxsetta. The *Courier's* whole story is simply a lie, manufactured out of whole cloth.—*Atchison Champion, Dec. 20.*

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Upon the recommendation of Senator Pomeroy, *who made a personal application to the President for the pardon of Lewis M. Coxsetta*, a privateersman during the late war, the latter has received the desired Executive clemency. This is the first and only case of any officer of that condition having been pardoned by the President.—*N. Y. Tribune, May, 1866.*

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The truth is, Senator Pomeroy never knew Coxzetta at all, or anything of the matter until he saw a notice of it in the *Tribue*. It is simply a mistake. He had no connection with the matter at all.—*Manhattan Independent.*

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The facts are that this man Coxsetta, formerly a citizen of Atchison, applied to Mr. Pomeroy for an introduction to the President with a recommendation for pardon. Mr. P. at last agreed to introduce him to the President's Private Secretary, as a rebel Privateersman, without recommendation; which he did, and nothing further. If further testimony is required on this point, reference may be made to Capt. Grulish, who was present, and personally cognizant of the whole transaction.—“VINDEX,” *Washington Correspondent of the Atchison Free Press, Nov. 1866.*

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We will not quarrel with that most contemptible of concerns, the Atchison *Champion*, on its charge of “lie, manufactured out of whole cloth;” but simply produce the above paragraphs and let our readers judge for themselves. The presumption, sneaking meanness and rascality of both the *Champion* and Pomeroy in this whole transaction has been such as to deprive them of all credit for truth and fairness.

In view of the *Champion's* charge, will it have the manliness to lay before its readers the four first paragraphs of this article?—*Nemaha Courier.*

### SENATOR POMEROY.

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There are a few facts in relation to our Senator and railroad interests that ought to be more widely known.

First. The public are being very much deceived by the Honorable Senator and his friends.

Second. The building of Senator Pomeroy's railroad, the Atchison & P. P., after having received aid from all sources outside of the State, to the amount of about \$45,000 per mile, for eighty miles, from Saint Joseph *via* Atchison—has been strangely delayed: for, while the Union Pacific has nearly two hundred miles completed, the A. & P. P. is finished only forty miles from Atchison.

Third. Senator Pomeroy's road has been *promised* by the president and his friends to be located, from its present termini, to all points on the Big Blue between Manhattan and Marysville. The Senator promised to run it to Irving; also to Manhattan; while others are confident it will run Northwest to Marysville, and up the Republican to Fort Kearney.

Fourth. Manifestly, the road has been unnecessarily kept back, that it might be *promised* to all sections of the State north of the Kaw valley and west of the present termini of the road.

Fifth. Our Senator evidently intends to obtain a re-election by promises he never can, and never intends to fulfil.

Sixth. Senator Pomeroy is bound to be defeated, and he knows it, all confident boasts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Seventh. Mr. Pomeroy's "*Champion*" is perfectly frantic at the idea of our road obtaining any aid from the State. After obtaining all the aid needed for their own road, the Senator's friends are bound to strangle ours. We shall see. Our first duty is to defeat Senator Pomeroy—a duty that will be performed.

We shall refer to this subject again soon—*Troy Reporter*, Nov. 22.

In every political contest we have taken part in, during the past ten years, we have been successful, and have now no idea of being defeated with any combination whatever.

We are aware that Senator Pomeroy has his hirelings in every part of the State, promising that his railroad shall run to all points on the Big Blue between Manhattan and Marysville, and offering to make combination with every prominent candidate. All of which are cheats.

Senator Pomeroy's company own a franchise of one hundred miles from St. Joseph, by way of Atchison, which will connect his road with the Union Pacific Eastern Division about ten or fifteen miles west of Topeka; and all these lying promises about its branches to all points on the Big Blue are unmitigated swindles.

We caution our people and members of the Legislature against all railroad promises, from Pomeroy tricks, as well as their offers of combinations.—*Nemaha Courier.*

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#### **Senator Pomeroy on the Kansas Wool Growing Interests.**

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Our readers will perhaps remember we published a lengthy article in the COURIER of March 22d, showing over one-half the wool used in this country was raised by the semi-barbaric tribes of South America and other foreign countries, and imported into the country under a tax of about three cents per pound, thus competing with our Kansas wool growers without sharing any of our burdens of government, other than the light tax of three cents per pound on the foreign wool imported into this country.

We also showed that the only way to remedy this evil was to take a portion of the tax from Kansas grown wool, and increase the tax on foreign imported wool.

This method would increase the profits of the Kansas wool grower without increasing the price of wool, or decreasing the revenues of the Government.

Thus the interest of the government, the wool producer, and wool consumer would all be subserved.

The position we took was sustained by all the statesmen in the United States, and opposed by all the copperheads in the United States Senate; by Mr. Pomeroy and a few republicans wholly committed against the wool growing interest. Therefore it comes to pass, that Mr. Pomeroy will not be returned to the United States Senate unless he can again very much deceive the people of this State.—*Nemaha Courier.*

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#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress Harmonious on the Great Question—Senator Pomeroy's three-fold Defence—Its many Discrepancies exposed—The Senator's action in the Rebel Pardon business, and in the Cherokee Land transaction—Senator Pomeroy, and his Defenders again obliterated—More men like Governor Carney and Col. Phillips needed here—Less Speeches and more work.

Special Correspondence of the Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1866.

It is hardly time to expect any results from the proceedings of Congress; and until then I will devote the space assigned to me to matters of especial interest to the people of Kansas. Remarking here, however, that appearances now indicate a harmonious and useful session. The members have returned strengthened in their positions, and with the exception of Senator Pomeroy, and a few like him, seem anxious to work for the good of our whole country.

#### SENATOR POMEROY'S PARDON BROKERAGE.

The New York *Tribune* states that:—

"Upon the recommendation of Senator Pomeroy, who made a personal application to the President for the pardon of Lewis M. Coxsetta of South Carolina, a privatesman during the late war, the latter has received the desired Executive clemency. This is the first and only case of any officer of that condition having been pardoned by the President."

The *Nemaha Courier*, in commenting upon the Tribune's statement, says :

"So! So! We see our very *radical* Senator Pomeroy, who never tires of denouncing, before his constituents, the 'traitorous course of President Johnson,' is yet on sufficient good terms with his Excellency to obtain the only pardon given to a rebel pirate traitor!"

"Here is evidently the milk in the cocoa-nut! We wonder if our Senator did not, while procuring a pardon for a traitor, *just suggest*, to his Excellency the

President, the propriety of removing from his office the editor of the Lawrence *Tribune* and of retaining in office the editor of the Atchison *Champion*. Because why? The latter advocates Mr. Pomeroy's re-election, and the former don't.

"Come, come, friend Martin, own up. You did not, we think, attend the Philadelphia, August 14, Convention; but on the contrary, if we remember rightly, you committed the crime of denouncing that pure hearted, silent, and enduring body of patriots, for which we greatly wonder the earth did not open and swallow you up."

"Now then, who procured your pardon and retention in office? If it was Senator Pomeroy, you need not be ashamed to own it. That gentleman's chances for re-election have gone up: not a ghost of a chance left, so you need not keep the secret longer."

"We wish most distinctly to be understood that Mr. Pomeroy is not to be blamed for his two-faced hypocritical disposition, or his political position, practically, but secretly, on the fence between two great contending parties of our time, ready to take to himself whatever advantage may come within his reach from either side."

"He was born with his treacherous disposition, and it is his right to have a good secret understanding with the enemy, so as to be right side up, which ever side wins."

"We do, however, most decidedly object, here and now, henceforth and elsewhere, to having such men in the United States Senate."

Now Senator Pomeroy and his friends have set up very many lines of defence against this charge; but they seem to forget to make them agree; in fact they are utterly demoralized.

Defence No. 1.—The Manhattan *Independent* states that Senator Pomeroy never knew anything about the matter until he saw it in the N. Y. *Tribune*; never knew Coxsetta at all, and hates rebels like pizen, &c., &c.

Defence No. 2.—The Atchison *Free Press* states that Senator Pomeroy *did* know all about it; but virtuously refused to aid the rebel to get a pardon, until he was so importuned that he finally introduced him to President Johnson's private secretary, who in turn introduced him to the President.

Defence No. 3.—Has not yet been seen in print but is floating about the political and social circles of this metropolis. Mr. Pomeroy, so I am informed upon good authority, states that he didn't introduce the rebel pirate to President Johnson's private secretary, only introduced him to another friend, who in turn took him to the President's private secretary.

In fact there is no doubt but the statement of the New York *Tribune's* editor is correct, as quoted. Senator Pomeroy and his friends may wriggle as much as they please, they cannot get out of it. What does Senator Pomeroy say?

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

The same discrepancy is observable in the various defenses put forth in the Pomeroy interest to hoodwink the people in regard to the Pomeroy-Harlan Cherokee land atrocity that I have exposed in the above.

Mr. Pomeroy's McBratney says:

JUNCTION CITY, Oct, 19th, 1866.

*Ed. Times*—I to-day called the attention of Senator Pomeroy to the articles which appeared in your issues of the 17th and 18th inst., in relation to the sale of so-called Cherokee "Neutral Lands," and he desires me to make the following correction.

After making a vain attempt at defence his faithful Pomeroyan concludes as follows:

Senator Pomeroy denies, distinctly and emphatically, that he had any knowledge of the existence of the Connecticut Company, or the proposed sale, until his attention was called to them by the newspaper articles on the subject. How Kansas Senators are to be held responsible for the acts of the Executive officers over whom they had no control, and of which acts they are ignorant, is not very apparent.

Yours, &c.,

R. McBRATNEY.

The *Times'* readers will bear in mind that Mr. Pomeroy "denies distinctly and emphatically any knowledge of the Connecticut Company, or the proposed sale."

Now please to observe that ex-Secretary Harlan, in rushing to his confederate's (Pomeroy) rescue, distinctly proves that Senator Pomeroy did know all about the transaction!! Writing from Washington to a friend, Taylor, (what Taylor, I wonder, Hawkins?) the Hon. Ex-Secretary says:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., October 30, 1866.

FRIEND TAYLOR—I have received your letter of the 25th inst., in relation to the sale of Cherokee Neutral Lands.

In reply, I have to say that I do not believe Senator Pomeroy or any other citizen of Kansas has, or sought to have, any interest whatever in their sale.

I remember interrogating him on the subject of their quality and relative value. He gave me the information I sought with his usual frankness, but manifested no other interest in the subject, except that the settlers should be protected as far as practicable under the treaty.

I unite with you in congratulations over the result of the October elections, and in prayer to the Supreme Ruler that those to occur on the 6th of November may be as equally propitious.

Yours truly,

JAMES HARLAN.

Does the Pomeroy wing think the people of Kansas such fools as not to see the atrocious discrepancy in these statements?

Plain proof on the face of both that one of them must be a lie outright!

Observe the Pecksniffian hypocrisy exhibited by the ex-Secretary in uniting, in congratulation and prayer to the Supreme Being with Hawkins Taylor! What exemplary piety!

Far be it from me to ridicule anything really religious and good; but I do detest that bogus piety that lifts its eyes upward whenever engaged in any sconndrelism, like the Pomeroy, Harlan Cherokee land affair.

The settlers on the Cherokee Neutral lands, and all their friends, must bear in mind that their rights are by no means secure.

The opinion of the Attorney General is by no means binding. The courts or Congress can overrule it.

That greedy company of Connecticut speculators are not disposed to thus easily give up their prey.

Eight hundred thousand acres of the choicest lands in Kansas, that will sell for at least eight hundred thousand dollars, will not be given up without a desperate struggle. The Connecticut company will swarm the lobby of Congress, backed by the influence of men who lend their good names, without exactly knowing for what. The matter will not

probably be acted upon this short session; but if the people of Kansas, the whole State, desire their interests looked after, they must recall the shyster Pomeroy, and send in his place some good, active business man, like Gov. Carney, Col. W. A. Phillips, or any two sound business men the legislature can agree upon.

What Kansas needs here is business men. National legislation is business, and nothing else. Speeches are of no account whatever; only a waste of time. The contrary opinion, I know, prevails to some extent; but it is being very generally corrected.

Since Senator Pomeroy and his ring have opened their eyes to the fact that over two-thirds of the Republican press in Kansas, and nearly the entire Republican press outside the State are opposed to Mr. Pomeroy's re-election, they are working more silently. The fact is becoming more and more apparent, that the people have found out the humbuggery that has been practised towards them.

This being the case, the members of the Kansas Legislature are warned that hordes of lies will be set afloat by the satraps of Senator Pomeroy, to influence their action. I have, in this, exposed pretty thoroughly the utter falsity of Mr. Pomeroy's newspaper statements, and doubtless pretty much silenced them. Now look out for the next move of the ring.

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#### THE OPINION OF AN OLD FREIGHTER.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., November 19, 1866.

FRIEND PETERS—I find Senator Pomeroy is trying all he can to influence the Legislature, through the press, and public opinion in favor of himself, and against General Lee. For instance, I met a man on Saturday last, near Seneca, representing himself as engineer of the A. & P. P. R. R., who was telling the people that his road was going to turn and go up the Republican to Kearney. In fact our shyster Senator appears to have kept his road back so as to *promise* it to run to all points on the Big Blue. The people of Manhattan and Irving are sure of it; should not wonder

if there are some dampholes in Marysville that will be brought to believe it is coming to your burg.

Now, the fact is, the road will go *southwest* from its present terminus to the Union Pacific, a little east of Manhattan, and all are cheated.

It may not be amiss to state here that I am a resident of Kansas, and that I feel considerably interested in her railroad enterprises, and, from my frequent business trips across the country of Northern Kansas and the plains, I am enabled to form a pretty correct idea of Pomeroy's plans to gain a re-election, and that the A. & P. P. R. R. (or Central Branch, as it is termed) is merely a political tool in his command to possess himself of that which he is unworthy of in every particular.

Very respectfully,

R. A. C.

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#### FOREIGN CANDIDATES.

AMERICUS, LYON COUNTY, KANSAS, }  
November 15, 1866. }

EDITOR EMPORIA NEWS—Is it necessary that a United States Senator should live in Kansas, or can we just as well elect men living in New Orleans or Boston? Must Senators be electors? I am induced to ask these questions because men are talked of for the position who are not residents of our State.

Our laws in reference to candidates and voters says a man's home shall be considered where his family resides. Senator Pomeroy's family resides in Boston, Massachusetts. They have a house there—are not boarding, but housekeeping. It is their permanent residence. Pomeroy is in business in Boston, and also in New York. He has no residence in Kansas—is not, under our laws, a citizen of Kansas—is not a legal voter here. Mr. Pomeroy is not a qualified voter in our State. Is he eligible as candidate for the United States Senate?

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. S. C. Pomeroy's Sins of Commission and Sins of Omission—An Earnest Protest Against His Return to the Senate—And Reasons Given—Unnecessary Taxation—Mr. Pomeroy's Course in Increasing His Own Pay—And His Treachery to Every Cause and Interest Except His Own Pecuniary Interest, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Times.

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1866.

In my last I promised a further criticism upon Hon. S. C. Pomeroy's sins of omission; on his congressional short-comings and overgoings.

## SENATOR POMEROY NEGLECTS HIS DUTIES.

It is well known that the tax imposed on the nation to aid in putting down the copperhead rebellion was greater than that imposed upon any other nation now in existence, being at the rate of some sixteen and one half dollars per head of our entire population. One third greater than that of Great Britain, and one half higher than France.

I don't know that any but copperheads complained of this *war tax* so long as it was necessary to keep the armies in the field. But surely it was the duty of every member of Congress to ask for its reduction at the earliest possible period.

After the disbandment of our grand army of patriots, in June, 1865, it was found that the national income, under the war tax, was full Five Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars (\$550,000,000) per year.

This ponderous tax is so assessed that it is felt as a crushing burden by the people. There are seventeen distinct taxes on an umbrella, fifteen on a book, from ten to sixteen on agricultural implements, &c., &c. Even articles on the "free list" are taxed at some early stage of their manufacture.

The result of all this multiplicity of taxes is an increased price of every article of consumption, without a corresponding increased profit to the producer. In short, from one third to one half the tax paid by the citizens of Kansas for

whatever they buy *is tax*—mere tax, and nothing else—assessed at different periods upon the articles in question.

Now, can any one inform me what Senator Pomeroy has done towards the reduction of our crushing and wholly unnecessary war tax? Nothing, absolutely nothing.

Since May, 1865, our people have been taxed twice as high as the needs of our Government required, because we had too many men like Senator Pomeroy.

We are now being taxed at the rate of \$600,000,000 per year, while our national expenses, including \$1,000,000 per week towards paying our national debt, is about \$300,000,000. Exactly twice as much as there is any need of. All because we have shysters like Pomeroy in Congress, who pay more attention to private than public legislation.

Instead of our rate of taxation being reduced, it *has* been increased, *so that some fifty million dollars more will be taken from the people this year than last*, and, as I have already shown, twice as much as is needed for *all* expenses of the Government, besides the payment of ten hundred thousand dollars per week on our war debt!!

Why are the people thus taxed double the necessary rates? The answer is obvious: It is so that Senators who disgrace their calling can help themselves from the people's treasury!

Is Mr. Senator Pomeroy one of this class? We shall see.

The Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, of which Mr. Pomeroy's home organ, the *Champion*, states that the honorable Senator owns "*but one sixteenth interest*," has received a **LOAN** from our national treasury of sixteen thousand dollars per mile for its first one hundred miles—or sixteen hundred thousand dollars in all—of which Senator Pomeroy's share, according to the *Champion*, is \$100,000. This is called a "*loan*," to be sure; but, as the people are only secured by a **second mortgage** on the road, it is plain that it will amount to a free gift.

Senator Pomeroy has also received a magnificent land grant for his road—a free gift—of which his share may be said to be, at least, one hundred thousand dollars. Besides which he voted with the *Democracy*, as I have shown in pre-

vious letters, to help himself to an additional \$2,000 by way of salary.

So that Senator Pomeroy's account with the people's treasury may be said to stand as follows:

		WASHINGTON, March 4, 1867.
<i>Senator S. C. Pomeroy,</i>		Dr.
	TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.	
Negro Colonization.....		\$25,000 00
A. & P. P. Loan, (the Senator's share).....		100,000 00
Land Grant, (Senator's share).....		100,000 00
Six years' salary and picking .....		25,000 00
<hr/>		
Total .....		\$250,000 00
	Cr.	
By six years' service, at—say time worth \$1,200 per year.....		\$7,200 00
<hr/>		
Balance due the people from Senator Pomeroy .....		\$242,800 00

This may all be very profitable to Senator Pomeroy, but the people are taxed just this much more to enrich their Senator. Neither does the above account represent the Government loan for internal improvements, but Senator Pomeroy's acknowledged share.

The A. & P. P. road has the same loan per mile as the U. P. and branches, that have now five hundred miles in operation, while the Senator's foot-ball road has but sixty, thus showing plainly that, but for the Senator's sixteenth interest, the road should have had its whole hundred miles finished long ago.

Senators have been condemned for having interests in contracts, or for helping rebels. How much more culpable is Mr. Pomeroy, the shyster, for neglecting the cause of freedom, as well as the interests of the people of Kansas, to feather his own nest.

Mr. Pomeroy pretends that he knew nothing of the Cherokee land sale. Why, sir, I should not believe him under oath. That transaction was as well known in Washington as the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. Pomeroy puts out his great card, his devotion to the cause of freedom and equal suffrage. Let us give his claims on this point a thorough examination.

I see that resolutions were passed at few of the recent county Republican meetings in Kansas, something like the following :

*"Resolved,* That our thanks are due to Senator Pomeroy for his refusal to endorse the policy of President Johnson, and his adherence to the cause of impartial freedom."

I am bound to believe that these resolutions emanate from good, sound, and true Republicans, and, it is no disparagement to their adroitness to add, who have been deceived by the political trickster.

Our sharp-sighted railroad men detect Mr. Pomeroy's hypocrisy, whenever he professes any great regard for any road that competes with the Atchison & Pike's Peak. Why can they not see that the bunccombe speeches for equal rights that these half-breed copperheads indulge in, and an occasional vote for freedom, is also the sheerest hypocrisy?

It is doubtless because the motive is not as apparent.

I charge Mr. Pomeroy with being false to the cause of human freedom, and that all his profession of friendship for the cause is mere bunccombe to catch radical votes.

A careful examination of the congressional record of this unfaithful public servant will sustain my charge. Let us see.

I am one of those who believe that an intelligent private soldier who served his full term of enlistment in Governor Crawford's regiment has a better right to vote or hold office than any pardoned rebel who served under "Colonel" Quantrell. This is putting the question mildly. Now let us examine the record of Mr. Pomeroy upon it, for he had full opportunity to show his lack of faith and bogus radicalism.

There are in the District of Columbia full one thousand discharged Union colored soldiers, who have few rights except those given them by the laws of Maryland before that State ceded a portion of its domain to the National Government. Now, however, Congress is the *only* law-making power of the District.

Under the present laws, returned rebel soldiers have the full right to vote here; and last December a law was introduced into Congress establishing impartial suffrage in this

District, a law giving the black Union soldier an equal right with the white rebel. That law passed the House, and went to the Senate, where it sleeps to this day, it never having been called up.

Mr. Pomeroy cannot humbug me by saying that he made a speech for the bill, for I know it; and I know, also, that he didn't work for it, didn't follow it to the Senate and use his personal influence to have it called up, didn't work for it with *that earnestness* which he did for the Doolittle-Pomeroy Indian appropriations.

When freedom comes to Congress Mr. Pomeroy gives him a little speech; but when swindling contractors crack their whip—when Mr. Doolittle wants to get an Indian appropriation of half a million through—Mr. Pomeroy is all attention to follow the bill from the House to the Senate, and *vice versa*.

I have watched the course of Mr. Pomeroy with the closest attention, and I have observed that he devoted nearly all his time to schemes of private legislation, and has given to freedom an occasional speech or an indifferent vote.

Is any one fool enough to believe that if Mr. Pomeroy, with the other half-breed copperheads, had worked one or two days with half the earnestness for the District of Columbia Equal Suffrage Bill that they did for any of the private bills with which they were interested, that it would not have gone through? No, sir.

This shows that neither Pomeroy or his ring really care for equal suffrage; they merely use it to get themselves votes in radical districts, and to drive the Irish vote over to the copperheads wherever Pomeroy men are not put in nomination for the Legislature, as they did at the recent election.

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THE welfare of our State and its future prosperity will be jeopardized beyond calculation in the election of Mr. Pomeroy. We have attentively, patiently, and charitably examined his whole Senatorial career, and find it marked with selfishness throughout, from first to last; so much so that the important interests of the State cannot be safely transmitted to his hands.—*Nemaha Courier*.

## THREATS.

An enraged Pomeroy scribbler writes all the way from Washington to the Atchison *Free Press* that the "authors of the Political Record of S. C. Pomeroy dare not show their heads in the Mississippi valley." We do not know what the fellow means by the word *dare*, for our head is always to be seen wherever our body carries it, and as to the particular locality of the "Mississippi valley," we do not know that it should be unsafe there more than elsewhere. And, right here and now, we wish Mr. Pomeroy's private Secretary to understand that we are not to be intimidated by his threats of personal violence.

We have fought border ruffians, rebels, and Pomeroy's satraps; have always come out victorious; and it is altogether too late in the day to fear mere threats.

In conclusion, we can inform Senator Pomeroy's blustering, threatening friend that if he wishes to begin the fight with the original authors of the pamphlet entitled "The Political Record of Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, as shown by his own Party Newspaper Press," he cannot begin too soon. We will inform them who they are and where he can find them.

They are the editors, proprietors, correspondents, and reporters of the *Troy Reporter*, *Missouri Democrat*, *Nemaha Courier*, *Iron Age*, *Rocky Mountain News*, *Lawrence Tribune*, *Marysville Enterprise*, *Wyandotte Gazette*, *Leavenworth Times*, *New York Tribune*, and the *Congressional Globe*.

When the Pomeroy scribbler annihilates the above-named, "may we be there to see."—*Nemaha Courier*.

## CHRISTMAS READING.

We learn from Topeka that the Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, our Senator in Congress, has taken many of the best rooms in that city, to be occupied by himself and friends in making his senatorial campaign in the Legislature of the State, to meet on the 8th proximo, when he is expected to make another excursion into the State.

The demonstrations are such that many are anticipating the expenditure of large sums of money by himself and friends, in order to secure his election, while at the same time he is alarming some of his competitors, who, without some word of encouragement, will, we fear, hesitate about entering into a contest with their very confident antagonist.

But we intend to do all we can to enable all who aspire to the honors to have a fair show, and not be overshadowed or awed by the money or assurances of any one. And we think if Senator Pomeroy has lately paid up the \$25,000, with interest, which he drew from the United States Treasury about four years ago, upon the order of President Lincoln, to be used in the colonization of negroes under various acts of Congress, and which was not applied by the Senator to that use, and is now, or ought to be, in his hands, or rather in the Treasury more than three years ago, that our brethren who are strong in the belief of their popularity with the Legislature, and who will, if elected, serve the State faithfully and with distinguished ability, will be encouraged to go into the contest with great hope of success by some one of them over the Senator.

But if that Government money is yet in the hands of Pomeroy, it cannot be denied that few of them will enter the contest with the courage and confidence a Kansas man should have.

We don't believe he desires any advantage of his competitors, and would now willingly pay the money into the Treasury, if he were aware that it gave them any uneasiness while it is in his hands. He must reflect that no man, however courageous, will ever cheerfully enter into a contest with another who holds a naked knife in his hand. So that in all fairness he ought to disgorge. We shall send him the number of this paper with the article marked, that he may know the trouble he is making here among his constituents and contemplated rivals.

We shall also in like manner send it to Secretary Browning and President Johnson, that they may see the tribulation

we are in out here. To the latter we would remark that our people are patriotic and on solid democratic grounds, for equal rights and justice to all, that a *large majority of them voted for him*; and if Senator Pomeroy don't take the hint, and is tardy about paying over the money, he will oblige his many friends out here by calling his attention to the circumstance, and if he succeeds in getting the money, and thinks that upon principles of justice we are entitled to anything for collecting it, two and a half per cent. of the amount will satisfy us—and that will be but a small part of the interest which the Senator has realized, and will doubtless pay.

We will add that the people are paying heavy taxes, and would like to see all outstanding dues to the Treasury paid up, and so relieve them as much as possible.

To Senator Pomeroy we will say that nothing personal is intended in this article, but your competitors don't want that money in your hands when you come out here. They don't breathe easy while you have it. Send us a certified copy of the prompt payment by you, and we will publish it, and then all will feel they have a fair chance; and don't come out and occupy those rooms without your settlement should be received in full. Don't, if you please, come out here to carry off the honors of the State till you have walked up to the captain's office and settled.—*Leavenworth Daily Times.*

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#### OPEN WORK.

There is one thing we, the people of Kansas, have not learned, and that is to respect ourselves. This may sound strange, or seem harsh; nevertheless, the remark is true. Count your members of Congress, and where are they? Count the candidates for office, and ask, too, where are they? The defeated, with rare exceptions, all gone; far away from us; not of or for us.

We recall these facts, not to censure, not to berate the defeated, but to encourage home feeling, home virtues, and the defence of *home* men.

Shall we permit Kansas to be made a *play ground* for politicians.

Just think of it! *Here* comes, or *there* appears a full blooded radical, and these radicals are from New York or Indiana. The gift of gab is theirs. Their speech is ultra as Wendell Phillips, or as decided as Garrison. They run for office; if successful, they remain; if not, they emigrate!

The home man comes up. He feels as a home man should feel; has home-bred virtues; is true as steel to the cause. Shall he be flouted? Shall he hear only the voice of discouragement? Shall the trader in politics, if more brilliant, or the speculator in party, if more cunning, overthrow him? Yet, to some extent, this has been the course, almost the *policy* of all parties in Kansas, for the past few years.

We do not care to whom these remarks may apply; to Senator, Member of Congress, or State officer. If they apply, let the application stick as a plaster.

Take in this view, Senator Pomeroy.

If legally a representative of Kansas, he is, nevertheless, in heart, spirit, purpose, a Massachusetts man. Let him be defeated this winter, and never, in our belief, will he be a permanent citizen of Kansas. We have come to this conclusion, not from gossip, not through his opponents, but from six years' experience, from his *life action* during that period, and from all those considerations which, socially and materially connect, or fail to connect, a man with a State, to *identify* him, or fail to identify him, as one of *its own*.

To test the point, let us ask, has Senator Pomeroy stood by Kansas as Senator Sumner has stood by Massachusetts? Is the former *known* here as the latter is *felt* there? Not at all! All through the six senatorial years Senator Pomeroy has represented our young commonwealth, he has been unfelt in it; unknown to it; was and is *foreign* to its soil and people.

We want no overblown notions of State Sovereignty; we despise the very phrase; but we do want a love of home-bred rights, a defence of home men, a concentrated and earnest love of home interests consecrated by *home* feeling, as an

instinct, as it were, with all true hearted Kansans. We want this, and with it, as we have it, a love of Liberty which will wrestle with wrong, or battle with injustice, until the principle of right itself shall be made UNIVERSAL.—*Leavenworth Daily Times.*

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#### THE FAMINE.

Talking with the majority of the excursionists who have visited us lately, we found that the idea uppermost in their minds was the famine year of Kansas.

“Will you not,” was the question asked, “be subject to periodical returns of this fearful disaster?”

The chief interrogator was a minister; guileless, simple minded, true hearted; a good man, who had come out to see the West at the invitation of Senator Pomeroy, and of course, the Senator being *very* pious, his friend.

Said we in reply, “A senatorial contest was pending in Kansas; had it not been for that, you would have heard of no distress in Kansas, and we should have had no reported famine year.”

“You astonish me,” answered the good hearted preacher.

“Very likely.” we rejoined. “But this country produced a full half crop that year, and the State, (for there was distress in certain portions of it, as happened to Illinois, and other western commonwealths) could have taken care of its own, without a dollar of aid from abroad.”

Astonishment in his face, and a half suspicious look in the good man’s eye, the good man, after a pause, queried thus: “Do you mean to say that there was no cause for that appeal?”

“We do,” we responded. “Further we say, that we believe the cry of distress would never have been made, if a senatorial contest had not been pending.”

“You surprise me,” ejaculated the good man, and after that, said no more!

The past is gone. We forget it often, and act as if it had no lesson to teach. Yet, how we see, as all can see, who have their eyes open, that the famine year has been a continued

curse to Kansas ; that it has kept away thousands of emigrants, that even now, the great fear as to our State and its climate, grows out of selfish excitement and venal play of passion, caused or created chiefly for selfish and venal ends.

We were pinched, that is true ; the seasons bore hardly against us, that all know ; yet we supposed more, *because* we were a young territory, with more people to feed than we had means to feed them with, than from any other cause. Still, that suffering we could have relieved ourselves without asking a dime from any other State.

Senator Pomeroy reaped the full benefit of the famine year ; the injury to the State remains. He was elevated to a seat in the Senate ; Kansas suffers yet through the cause of his success. Had we not an abiding faith in humanity ? Did we not feel that above individuals there was a power elevating and advancing society everywhere, we should doubt alike the present and the future. For what is humanity, when the politicians shall play with its best and noblest feelings for self or self? What religion, when its professors shall use its cloak to do earth's darkest and most devilish deeds? But, after all, there remains—there *is* TRUTH, with all its simplicity, with its invincible power, and silently, it may be, but surely, it moulds and makes—purifies society, as water purifies itself.

The injury done through Senator Pomeroy by the famine cry, eventuated in his personal success, though the State has not yet recovered from its effect. It may be, however, that the people will understand the cause. If so, they will be wise in their generation.—*Leavenworth Times.*

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#### PARDONED.

Upon the recommendation of SENATOR POMEROY, *who made a personal application to the President for the pardon of Lewis M. Coxsetta of South Carolina*, a privateersman during the late war, the latter has received the desired Executive clemency. This is the first and only case of any officer of that condition having been pardoned by the President.—*New York Tribune.*

## FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

As the friends of other candidates have seen proper to say hard things, without a shadow of proof, against Mr. Carney, we desire to state a few facts, simply that justice may be done, and not for the purpose of injuring others—a system of warfare utterly at variance with good feeling, good policy, or good sense, where all are of one party. We should all work so that in the end there will be harmony, not acrimony and rancorous feeling.

Mr. Carney was Governor of Kansas for two years, and the most bitter malignity has not only failed to discover a stain upon his administration, but the attempt to find fault resulted in establishing the fact that his administration of the affairs of the State was eminently wise, judicious, and patriotic. A bitter outcry was raised against him in consequence of the premature election to the United States Senate—against his judgment—and a Legislature elected largely opposed to that measure, numbers of whom were decidedly hostile to Mr. C. But this body, acting under the solemn sanctions of their oaths, after the most careful scrutiny into the acts of his administration from first to last, *unanimously endorsed it as being wise and patriotic.* This, certainly, should satisfy the most skeptical as to Mr. Carney's official career. His enemies themselves being judges, he is lauded for his services as Chief Magistrate of the commonwealth.

Many stories have been set afloat since then touching Mr. C. But in tracing them up, we have found them the out-growth of malice, malignity, and personal hate.

Some have thought him too conservative. But it is a fact worthy of note, that in his annual message to the Legislature, he took advance ground on the leading questions of the times. He submitted his message to leading men of the Republican party, and at their request, *for the good of the party, as they claimed, (and doubtless honestly believed)* he struck out one of the most radical parts of the message before submitting it to the Legislature. *Some of the men who advised the Governor to strike out that part of his message, and to whose judgment he then acceded, now charge that he is not Radical enough!* So the world goes !

We know Mr. Carney to be radical in his views—more thoroughly so than many who charge him with conservatism. He is not a whit behind the leading minds of the Republican party in his firm adherence to the principles of liberty and progress, and if elected to the Senate, would never betray his constituents—never. This much for his official record—which all, even his enemies, admit it without a blemish—and his political sentiments. And we do not speak at random.

As to material interests, no man in Kansas is better qualified to look after them. His position as a business man to-day demonstrates this fact. He would probably do more for us in this direction—which is of vital importance now—than any other man; and being fully reliable on other matters, there is no reason at all for the wicked charges made against him by personal enemies and political antagonists. And we do hope that hereafter the policy of slandering one candidate to further the interests of another will be abandoned as unworthy of gentlemen and Republicans.

We make these remarks not as the champion of Mr. Carney, but as a simple act of justice, having always detested unfairness and despised malignity in the conduct of a political contest. “Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.”—*Oskaloosa Independent.*

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#### SENATOR POMEROY'S RAILROAD.

Mr. Pomeroy holds a large pecuniary interest in the Atchison and Pike's Peak railroad, and to take care of that interest and to serve his Boston friends, who appear to have an unspeakable influence over him, he has unmistakably become the foe to the best interests of the State.

It is with no satisfaction that we find it our duty, as faithful journalists, to allude to this matter and bring it prominently before the people of the State. Since the determination of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, to extend its road by the Smoky Hill route directly through the State, giving us some two hundred miles more of road and securing the trade of New Mexico and all the southwest, this enterprise has met with the sturdy and con-

stant opposition of Mr. Pomeroy. We cannot forget how at the last session, day after day, he opposed a vote upon the bill in the Senate, when warned by those faithful and true Senators, Howard, of Michigan, and Sherman, of Ohio, that his opposition to the vote being taken might defeat the bill, and how, having wasted much time in factious opposition, his *colleague*, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, came to his aid, and spoke a day in the Boston interests, and how, finally, when all expedients failed, he took his hat and left the Senate, refusing Kansas his vote, because, we will not say, too faithless to his Boston friends to vote against the bill.

Senator Lane, always true to Kansas interests, was absent; we all knew the reason why; and the vote was taken in the Senate which gave Kansas two hundred miles of railroad and secured to her incalculable advantages, and yet Kansas had no vote in the Senate for it.

It is with deep regret that we felt it our duty to pen this article, but Mr. Pomeroy is now a candidate for further senatorial honors, and we cannot withhold his dereliction of duty from the people. And when we reflect that through his recreancy the paramount interests of the State were so greatly imperilled, because they came in conflict with the personal interests of our Senator and his eastern friends, we have no words to express our gratitude to our true friends, Messrs. Howard and Sherman, by whose steadfastness the bill passed the Senate by a vote of twenty to twelve, *Mr. Pomeroy not voting!*—*Leavenworth Times.*

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#### POMEROY IN THE SENATE.

A prominent citizen of Kansas, now in Washington, in a private letter to us, thus speaks of the standing and influence of Senator Pomeroy among his colleagues: “If all the members of the Kansas Legislature could be here, there would be no sort of doubt of Pomeroy’s election. It may appear strange to some, but it is a fact that there is a greater desire here that Pomeroy should be returned than is felt for the return of any other Senator whose time expires on the Fourth of March next—twice as much as there is for Trumbull. As

a Senator said to me the other day, "Trumbull sometimes makes mistakes in his votes—Pomeroy never does, when the principles of freedom are at stake. He was educated in Kansas before he came here." And so it is. Pomeroy is kind to all, quarrels with none; lives hospitably, though plainly, and all like him. He has a powerful influence in the Senate.—*Atchison Free Press.*

THE AUTHOR OF IT.

Senator Pomeroy, from Atchison, *has been writing "probate letters"* to citizens of the "Northern Tier," assuring them that he is very much interested in our railroad, and is doing all in his power to get a grant of land to aid in constructing it. His "letters" are all just alike, being copied from a carefully prepared form, stereotyped for the purpose, in order to humbug the people of the Northern Tier into believing that if we are ever blessed with a railroad at all, it will be owing to his masterly exertions in our behalf! He says *in his letters, several copies of which have been shown to us*, that he was the author of the recent Senate bill granting ten sections of the public lands per mile to this railroad, but that as a favor to B. Gratz Brown, he allowed him to present the bill, as Brown thought it would help him in northern Missouri.

Now, we don't like to find fault with our Senator, nor are we going to do so, for not having expected any local favors from him we are not disappointed in the least at never having received any.—*Troy Reporter.*

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THOMAS CARNEY.

This gentleman seems to be gaining ground in the senatorial contest, from what we hear. Many bitter things have been and are being said about him, but they tend to add to his strength more than they detract. Wholesale denunciation does not hurt the man at whom it is hurled. The facts that Leavenworth has strong claims on the Senatorship and that he is the man that can unite more strength there than any one else are patent to all. His record as a public man is good, if we except the senatorial election, and he was not so much to blame for that as his friends. He

made a good governor, and has ever been the true friend of the material interests of Kansas. The *White Cloud Chief*, and perhaps some other papers, rather doubt his political record.

Since Governor Carney entered public life we believe he has been a consistent and ardent Republican. It is charged that he did not array himself against the President quite quick enough. We know that Governor Carney had strong hopes of retaining Mr. Johnson, and preventing the rupture between Congress and the President, after many of us had given up all hope of such results. Mr. Carney certainly occupied no worse position in this matter than Governor Crawford, whom the people have endorsed so handsomely. The editor of the *Chief* himself voted against the Eskridge resolutions, censuring the President, in the State Senate.

The fight over the Senatorship in the north part of the State is not particularly ours, and we feel like letting them manage the matter up that way ; but it does seem to us that a live man who lives in the State, and has all his means invested in Kansas, and who has worked for her and given thousands of dollars for her up-building, is preferable to a man who does not live in the State, and who will, if elected, not reside in Kansas six months of the term, all put together.

Of course we are for our Neosho Valley interests above those of anybody else, and want to see our men succeed, whoever may be picked upon as the candidate. Do not our interests lie as much with Leavenworth as with Atchison ? We are inclined to think they do. All things considered, if our interests can just as well be subserved by Mr. Carney, we rather prefer him for Senator. He is a live man, and is acquainted with the history and wants of the State, and is trustworthy, we believe, in all respects.—*Kansas Radical.*

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IN a most trying hour, when Kansas was about to reap incalculable advantages from the legislation in Congress, Pomeroy, influenced by his personal interests in the A. & P. P. R., deserted his post, and failed the State in his support.

The occasion came and the trial was had, and he had not the fortitude or fidelity to stand by his duty or Kansas. He was weighed in the balance and found wanting ! As he deserted and betrayed the good Lincoln, so did he the State.—*Leavenworth Times.*

## AN INNOCENT CHAMPION.

EMPIORIA, December 17, 1866.

EDITOR TIMES—I notice in the Atchison *Champion*, Senator Pomeroy's special mouthpiece, under the head of "Glass Houses, and Other Things," a column of slanderous charges against Governor Carney, accusing him with nearly every possible crime; but, nevertheless, it makes the following admission near the close :

"We have no wish to indulge in such controversies as these, nor have we any disposition to drag Mr. Carney's reputation before the public. We will do him the justice to say that we do not know whether a single one of the many charges made against him, of using money to control elections, is either true or false. And further knowing, as we do, how prolific in falsehoods is a bitter political struggle, we make all due allowances for this fact."

Nevertheless, after the above admission, the *Champion* returns again to the charges (which he admits, *in the same article*, that he does not know whether they are true or false) as follows :

"That we have said nothing of Mr. Carney's reputation throughout the State that is unwarranted by the facts, we quote, as substantiating our statements, the following extract from a recent article in the Ottawa *Home Journal*, Rev. I. S. Kalloch's paper."

Here we find the Pomeroy *Champion* bringing charges against Governor Carney; then admitting their falsity; then reiterating; and finally, as a last resort, quotes Mr. Pomeroy's friend Kalloch to sustain them.

Glass houses and other things, indeed. What other things, pray? Messrs. Pomeroy and Kalloch, of Boston, perhaps! What says the *Champion*?

Yours, very respectfully,      A CARNEY MAN.

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Next November Kansas elects State Officers, Members of Congress, and a Legislature, which is to choose both her United States Senators. We trust *she will oust all the thieves, discomfit all the corrupt, "rings,"* and choose no man to any position whose personal integrity is not above suspicion.

Rumors of corruption among her high officials have long been a shame and a sorrow to the historic young State, whose fidelity and courage never wavered, either in her early struggle with the Slave Power, or during the Great Rebellion. *The standard of intelligence and integrity is high among her people, and ought to be among her public men.*—*New York Tribune.*







